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rather deeply sinuous on the upper inner side, for the reception of the preceding whorl; lip oblique, produced above and retreating below, somewhat distinctly reflected, particularly on the under side; surface marked by well defined lines of growth, which cross the upper side of the whorls obliquely.

Height, 0.90 inch; greatest breadth, 1.83 inches; breadth of aperture, 0.74 inch; height of do., 0.72 inch. Apical angle convex, divergence about 120°.

This fine large *Helix* will be at once distinguished by its size and general form from any other species yet known in the Nebraska rocks. Some twelve specimens of it were obtained, all of which are in the condition of internal casts. One or two of them retain some fragments of the shell, which are marked by strong lines of growth; none of the specimens, however, are sufficiently well preserved to show whether or not there were any fine revolving striae. From impressions left on the matrix, the aperture seems to have been a little constricted on the under side, but none of the specimens are in a condition to show whether or not the lip was much thickened.

Amongst recent species it may be compared with the Chilean *H. laxata* of Furisac, from Coquimbo, with which it agrees in size and form, though its umbilicus is proportionally a little smaller, and it has about one whorl more. All its volutions are likewise less rounded on the under side, while its lines of growth are much stronger. The most nearly allied North American living species is *H. Newberryana* of W. G. Binney, a California species, from which it will be readily distinguished.

Locality and position. Wind River Valley. From Wind River Group. Tertiary.

HELIX VETERNA.

Shell of about medium size, obliquely oval and subrhombic in outline; volutions five and a half, increasing rather rapidly in size, those of the spire moderately convex; last one comprising about half the entire length, most convex below the middle, rounded on the under side, and somewhat obliquely produced below; umbilicus small or closed; suture distinct, but not very deep; aperture ovate, rather narrowly rounded below, and somewhat obtusely angular above, slightly modified on the inner side above, by the convexity of the preceding whorl; lip reflexed; surface marked by distinct, oblique, threadlike striae.

Height, 1.24 inches; breadth, 1.05 inches; height of aperture, 0.75 inch; breadth of do., 0.57 inch. Apical angle very convex, divergence, 85° to 90°.

This species is about the size, and presents much the appearance of *H. Leidyi* Hall & Meek, (Mem. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. Boston, vol. v., n. s., p. 394, pl. 3, fig. 12 a b.) It is a more elongated shell, however, and its spire is a little more elevated, while its body whorl is more produced below. Its aperture is also quite different, not being near so oblique and more extended below.

Locality and position. Same as last.

CORRECTION.

In printing our Catalogue of Nebraska Fossils, in the October number of the Proceedings for 1860, the family name ARCADÆ was inadvertently omitted on page 428, between the names *Inoceramus Balchii* and *Arca sulcata*, which makes it appear as though we were intending to place the genera *Arca*, *Cucullæa*, *Axinaea* and *Linopsis* in the family AVICULIDÆ.

1861.]